

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

16 PAGES

PRICE 2d.

No. 15,791.

Births.

SHELDON—October 31, at her residence, 757, George-street, the Rev. W. H. Barr, of a son.

WILLIAMSON—On the 18th October, at her residence, 200, Williamson-street, the wife of William Dugdale, Esq., a son.

HENRY—On the 19th October, at her residence, 13, Hobbs-street, Surry Hills, Frederick Morton Eaton, of a daughter.

EDWARD—October 31, at her residence, Bridge Cottage, Cooma, the wife of Edward Gomm, of a son.

JAMES—October 31, at the Union Church Manse, Jamieson-street, the Rev. W. M. Mackay, of a son.

FRANCIS—September 26, at Herredene, Wentworth-terrace, the wife of Edmund J. B. Playfair, or a daughter.

GEORGE—October 31, at her residence, 10, Westbourne-terrace, the wife of Edmund J. B. Playfair, or a daughter.

MATRIMONY.

FREDERICK O'NEILL, by special license, at St. Thomas' B. C. Church, Petersham, the Rev. Father Longe, Joseph O'Farrell, son of Patrick Charles O'Farrell, and Elizabeth Lazarus, second daughter of the late Michael O'Farrell, Liverpool, England.

CHARLES BOYTON—October 10, at Wesleyan Church, Newcastle, the Rev. John Johnson, the Rev. Mr. Williams, second son of S. N. Williams, to Margaret (Maggie), widow of Edmund J. B. Playfair, or a daughter.

JOHN—October 10, at Wesleyan Church, Newcastle, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, the Rev. Mr. Williams, second son of S. N. Williams, to Margaret (Maggie), widow of Edmund J. B. Playfair, or a daughter.

Deaths.

GILBERT—October 30, at her parents' residence, Rose-street, Paddington, Gladys, infant daughter of William and Mary.

FRANCIS—October 31, at his residence, Glebeion, East-street, Paddington, Francis McNab, aged 35 years. After a long and painful illness.

LOUIS—September 10, at Swan-green, Newnham Abbott, Louis, the wife of the late William Mana, Esq., of Downswell, Devonport, England.

MARY—October 31, at his residence, Surry-street, Marrickville, James E. Miller, aged 67 years.

VENDE—October 31, at Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany, the Rev. Carl Vende, the beloved father of Martin and the Rev. Carl Vende, R.I.P.

WILLIAM—October 31, at Upton Grange, North Shore, Mrs. wife of W. W. Wardell.

In Memoriam.

JOHNSON—In kind and affectionate memory of Agnes Johnson, who departed this life November 1887, J. M. A.

WILLIAMS—In memory of my dear beloved husband, Alfred, a well-known dynamic instrument maker, who died at Saltoun, Ayrshire, Scotland, November 1, 1887, aged 60 years. Insered by his wife, Mrs. John Williams, of a son, Michael, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

WILLIAMS—In memory of my dear sister, the dearly-loved wife of George Winter, who died at her residence, Illyfield, wife of George Winter, who died at her residence, Illyfield, New South Wales, in her 80th year. The soul of a saint rests in heaven, loved by her loving sister and beloved husband, A. and L. Dubois.

Shipping.

ORIENT LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

The following Royal Mail Steamers belonging to the ORIENT LINE will call at the following ports on their return voyage from PLATEAU and LONDON, via McLEOD, Adelais, Albany, and the Suez Canal, calling at Naples and other ports:

NOVEMBER 1—S.S. TANIA, J. F. Between, Nov. 1.

NOVEMBER 3—S.S. YOUNG, G. W. Shannan, Nov. 3.

NOVEMBER 5—S.S. CHARIOT, Dec. 1.

NOVEMBER 7—S.S. N. F. Nixon, Dec. 15.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

STEEL CARRIERS can now be had for passage out.

PASSAGE TICKETS.—\$25, \$30, and \$35.

EXCURSION SEASONS.—Third class, \$10; second, \$15.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS.—\$10, \$12, \$15.

EXCURSION OF THIRD-CLASS AND STEERAGE FARES FROM LONDON.—Facilities are now afforded for bringing out steamer relatives by the arrangement of passage money now at our disposal.

Open berths—16 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—18 guineas each adult.

Two-bunk berths—20 guineas each adult.

APPROXIMATE DATES.—Arriving about the 1st of November.

SHIPPING.—To bring back to their journey.

</div

## Amusements.

**C R I T E R I O N     T H E A T R E**  
Sole Proprietor . . . . . Mr. John Scholten.  
Under the management of Mr. BROOKE and Mr. DOUGLASS.  
Acting Manager . . . . . M. J. MAGIE.  
LAST NIGHT . . . . . THE LANTERN NIGHT  
THE LANTERN NIGHT . . . . . THE LANTERN NIGHT  
of the present . . . . . GREAT DOUBLE BILL.  
An Entirely New and Original Comedy, entitled  
COMMENDING at sharp with  
An Entirely New and Original Comedy, entitled  
FATHER'S FAVOURITE, by Charles S. Fawcett, Esq.  
Followed by FATHER'S FAVOURITE COMEDY,  
IN CHANCERY, IN CHANCERY,  
IN CHANCERY.  
BROUGH and BOUCUILLI'S COMEDY COMPANY,  
and ROBERT BROOKES.  
Musical Conductor—Mme. Leon Caron.  
FRIDAY, November 1, 1888.  
First Production in Sydney of  
A Grand Opera, "La Gioconda,"  
by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Melville,  
entitled  
THE BUTLER.  
Paid at TOOLE'S THEATRE, LONDON, with ENORMOUS  
SUCCESS, for 200 NIGHTS.  
Characters represented by BROOKES' Powerful and  
Complete Comedy Company, augmented by the following  
ladies and gentlemen:—  
Mr. A. T. HILTON (late of the Marie De Grey Company),  
Miss ANNIE TAYLOR (her first appearance at this theatre),  
Mr. ROBERT INMAN and Mr. C. C. GIBSON,  
Mrs. H. W. P. DUNN, and Mr. W. W. COOPER.  
Prices—5s., 2s., 2s., and One Shilling. Doors open at 7. Open-  
ing at 10.30 p.m. Closed at 11.30 p.m.  
Conductor—John Scholten, Manager.

**GAIETY THEATRE**, L.L.T., or share with first-class  
company. L. Foley, lessee, White Horse Hotel, George-st.  
N E W H A Y M A R K E T M U S I C H A L L

George-street, Haymarket. George-street, Haymarket.

Lessors . . . . . George Barr.  
Stage Managers . . . . . Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cooper.

Musical Director—Herr von Meissner. Miss Maggie.

GREAT AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS  
GRAND OPERA, "LA GIOCONDA,"  
OUR NEW FIRST PART.

EVERYTHING IS RE-DEMENDED.

The Large Audiences Delighted.

The opinion of the public is unanimous in Sydney.

THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE STATURE,

with PRIMARIES Effects, by the entire

HEER VON MEISSNER.

In his great Musical Act on Tumultuousness, Methaphores, Bottles, and Xylophones, on which he will play "The Mocking Bird," will be introduced by the author of the first.

GRAND HISLEY PERFORMANCE.

The BROTHERS FAUST in their "Burlesque Musical Act," on

hassoon and clarionet. They will also play a beautiful Selection

MILLION PRICES—2s. and 1s.

General Manager, FRED. DARK.

INDUSTRIAL BLIND INSTITUTION, Boomerang-street.

CONCERT In aid of the Institution.

by Amateur and Professional Musicians.

THIS DAY, 1st November, 8 p.m.

His Honor the Chief Justice will preside.

Admission, 2s. 6d.; a few Reserved Seats, 6s.

Tickets to be had from W. H. Paling and Co., George-street, from the Institution.

Tickets for the Blind, at reduced rates, may be obtained at the Institution.

PUBLIC DINNER TO C. A. GOODCHAP, Esq.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Sir John Robertson, K.M.C.M.G.

H. S. Parry Jennings, K.M.C.M.G.

H. E. Barton, M.I.C.

Hon. John Lockey, M.I.C.

H. D. Carter, M.I.C.

Hon. Wm. Haliday, M.I.C.

Hon. R. H. D. White, M.I.C.

H. C. O'Connell, Esq., M.I.C.

Hon. John Davies, M.I.C.

Hon. G. H. Cox, M.I.C.

Hon. George Head, M.I.C.

Hon. Dr. Mackellar, M.I.C.

Hon. J. B. Redmond, M.I.C.

Hon. G. E. Reid, M.I.C.

H. W. McMillan, Esq., M.I.C.

Dan. Connor, Esq., M.I.C.

H. O'Connor, Esq., M.I.C.

Sydney Smith, Esq., M.I.C.

Hon. John Ward, Esq., M.I.C.

J. T. Garrett, Esq., M.I.C.

H. H. Brown, Esq., M.I.C.

A. Howson, Esq., M.I.C.

H. G. C. O'Farrell, Esq., M.I.C.

Henry Copeland, Esq., M.I.C.

W. Fraser Martin, Esq., M.I.C.

W. J. Denyer, Esq., M.I.C.

His Worship the Mayor of Sydney.

Alfred Vernon Taylor, Esq.

Alderman Evan Jones, Esq.

F. B. Brock, Esq.

Henry Gossage, Esq.

James Goodsir, Esq.

Alf. Ellington, Esq.

John Westerell, Esq.

H. G. C. O'Farrell, Esq.

H. W. Robertson, Esq.

J. H. Skinner, Esq.

Standish Cox, Esq.

J. C. Stirling, Esq.

Fred Gammie, Esq.

W. B. Walford, Esq.

Appointed with power to add to their number.

Any gentleman desirous of having his name placed on this committee will please communicate at once with the Secretaries.

Box 1000, G. F. P. O.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, in the Town Hall, IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

G. F. W. BRYANT, Hon. Secretary.

GEORGE MUNRO, J. MACREGOR DUNN, Hon. Secretaries.

G R A N D C R Y S T A L P A C E S K A T I N G H I N K ,

Going to the GREAT SUCCESS attained, the Proprietors have decided to continue the Skating as usual.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING,

at the following hours:—

MORNING SESSION—Admission Free

AFTERNOON—Admission 6d.

The largest, most ventilated, and most BRIGHT in the colonies.

Crystal Palace Band and Fountains Every Evening.

A. WYBURN, Manager.

C R Y S T A L E L I T E S K A T I N G R I N K ,

Going to the GREAT SUCCESS attained, the Proprietors have decided to continue the Skating as usual.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING,

at the following hours:—

MORNING SESSION—Admission Free

AFTERNOON—Admission 6d.

The largest, most ventilated, and most BRIGHT in the colonies.

Crystal Palace Band and Fountains Every Evening.

A. WYBURN, Manager.

C R Y S T A L P A C E S K A T I N G R I N K ,

Going to the GREAT SUCCESS attained, the Proprietors have decided to continue the Skating as usual.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING,

at the following hours:—

MORNING SESSION—Admission Free

AFTERNOON—Admission 6d.

The largest, most ventilated, and most BRIGHT in the colonies.

Crystal Palace Band and Fountains Every Evening.

A. WYBURN, Manager.

C R Y S T A L P A C E S K A T I N G R I N K ,

Going to the GREAT SUCCESS attained, the Proprietors have decided to continue the Skating as usual.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING,

at the following hours:—

MORNING SESSION—Admission Free

AFTERNOON—Admission 6d.

The largest, most ventilated, and most BRIGHT in the colonies.

Crystal Palace Band and Fountains Every Evening.

A. WYBURN, Manager.

C R Y S T A L P A C E S K A T I N G R I N K ,

Going to the GREAT SUCCESS attained, the Proprietors have decided to continue the Skating as usual.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING,

at the following hours:—

MORNING SESSION—Admission Free

AFTERNOON—Admission 6d.

The largest, most ventilated, and most BRIGHT in the colonies.

Crystal Palace Band and Fountains Every Evening.

A. WYBURN, Manager.

C R Y S T A L P A C E S K A T I N G R I N K ,

Going to the GREAT SUCCESS attained, the Proprietors have decided to continue the Skating as usual.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING,

at the following hours:—

MORNING SESSION—Admission Free

AFTERNOON—Admission 6d.

The largest, most ventilated, and most BRIGHT in the colonies.

Crystal Palace Band and Fountains Every Evening.

A. WYBURN, Manager.

C R Y S T A L P A C E S K A T I N G R I N K ,

Going to the GREAT SUCCESS attained, the Proprietors have decided to continue the Skating as usual.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING,

at the following hours:—

MORNING SESSION—Admission Free

AFTERNOON—Admission 6d.

The largest, most ventilated, and most BRIGHT in the colonies.

Crystal Palace Band and Fountains Every Evening.

A. WYBURN, Manager.

C R Y S T A L P A C E S K A T I N G R I N K ,

Going to the GREAT SUCCESS attained, the Proprietors have decided to continue the Skating as usual.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING,

at the following hours:—

MORNING SESSION—Admission Free

AFTERNOON—Admission 6d.

The largest, most ventilated, and most BRIGHT in the colonies.

Crystal Palace Band and Fountains Every Evening.

A. WYBURN, Manager.

C R Y S T A L P A C E S K A T I N G R I N K ,

Going to the GREAT SUCCESS attained, the Proprietors have decided to continue the Skating as usual.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING,

at the following hours:—

MORNING SESSION—Admission Free

AFTERNOON—Admission 6d.

The largest, most ventilated, and most BRIGHT in the colonies.

Crystal Palace Band and Fountains Every Evening.

A. WYBURN, Manager.

C R Y S T A L P A C E S K A T I N G R I N K ,

Going to the GREAT SUCCESS attained, the Proprietors have decided to continue the



## THROUGH CITY AND COUNTRY.

## IMPRESSIONS BY THE WAY.

## THE BARREN WEST.

## THE LAND QUESTION.

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

To write upon the land question in otherwise than a tentative fashion as things stand, would be only possible for the old student of land conditions here, who has followed one by one the complications that have arisen since Sir John Robertson tried to set things right with his land law in 1861. There has been so much inconveniences, so much exemplary legislation that now the country is forced to look upon its land law as an almost hopeless entanglement. The present law appears to have straightened out somewhat, but it has not proved satisfactory, particularly out West, and it is with the Western men that I have mostly to do in this article. The conditions in the Darling district are different from those of any other section of the colony, and legislation which would do for the east will not do unmodified for the west. This, of course, was acknowledged in the land law of 1884 to a certain extent, and the tenure such as it is longer for the Western division than for the Central or Eastern divisions. But the Western division is not satisfied, and it pleads for many things, among which are compensation for improvement, the fixity of tenure and re-appraisal, and the revision of the resumed areas to the leasehold. I have written much upon the conditions under which the squatters work in the West that further lengthy explanation is not necessary, but there are some matters upon which comment should be made before we draw any conclusions.

In the first place, we must make ourselves familiar with the fact that the West is virtually in the hands of the banks, and that, to use a paradox, there is little chance of the squatters getting out of these hands unless they can get further in. The squatters out there have been running behind year after year, and none of them may be reckoned as wealthy men. At one time some of them might; but drought and bad seasons and rabbits have almost driven them to the wall. Of course, people might say in reply to me, if I said that I believed that the Western squatters are entitled to much consideration because of their unfortunate position, the result at much of bad legislation in the past at the forces of nature—"Oh they would in all likelihood show you the worst side of the position, they would be apt to put a bad case when they are after concessions." Possibly so, probably so. Human nature is human nature, and it may be that the Western man has worked himself up year by year through a thousand troubles to that state of discontent when he exaggerates present difficulties and his position altogether; but I asked in many cases for proofs of statements made to me, and I was permitted to examine the accounts of stations, in many cases admirably kept, for 10 and 15 years back, and I found corroboration more or less varied of what I had been told. The last ten years has been an era of losses, of going backward. Let me quote some figures which represent while not actual amounts the actual proportions of the original which I have beside me. The capital account of the station which I take as an example in 1878 was £160,000, in 1883 it was £75,000. The expenses of working the station had doubled in ten years. This was partly owing to the increase in the interest account. In five years there had been spent on the station, over and above the receipts, £7000, which, added to the interest on capital borrowed, made a total loss of £60,000. Had the original capital been put out at interest it would have produced in 10 years £20,000. This is not a cheerful showing; and yet this station is considered to be one of the safest in the Western District. I could quote figures which would show just such results as these here set down, and others which would be infinitely worse, which show that it is impossible to stay the ruin which has been settling down for years back. There are some stations that have pulled through safely so far, that are not hopeless, that feel if only the drought would break up that the struggle could be successfully overcome, but there is no squatter that I met—and I, for one, cannot believe so badly of human nature as to think that there is organised hypocrisy in this sort of thing—that would not gladly get out with the best of his improvements, and be thankful for the release. But I have better grounds to go on than mere words, in the records kept in the books of the stations. They tell a tale that makes one tempted to say to the squatter, "Of what use is this struggle against nature, and as you maintain, bad laws? Give it up." But how can they give up, they ask, with every thing that they own sunk in the land. They must stay, till they sell out, or are driven out by the blacks. As for selling out, who will buy? Is it not the case that no one is willing to touch squatting in the Western district in these days? Is it not the case also that the Western squatters in a great many cases gave heavy bonuses for their properties under the old law, and when the rents were nominal, for their present holdings? It is, I fear, that fact which makes, to some extent, the position so bad a one now. There was a time when great things were expected of the Western district; there was a time when nominal rents gave opportunities, with good seasons, for making money; there was a time when the rabbit was not there, and when compensation seemed the definite likelihood of the future. All that has changed. There have been far more bad seasons than good seasons, the rents have been raised, the rabbits have come, and compensation seems little more than a dream. Bad season after bad season has left the garrison weaker, and in too many cases they but reside in the fort now as prisoners of war, or as agents of the big financial institutions.

The bad seasons the Government cannot help, the rabbits they cannot help; there remain rentals and compensation and fixity of tenure which they can help. I found squatters who find little fault with the rentals. They have been the unsuccessful ones, I am bound to say. On examining the rent-roll I found that their rents were most reasonably by comparison with others. There were owners of runs, however, who, it seemed to me, had good cause for complaint. There were astonishing differences in the rates of runs which were side by side, and which had, so the owners claimed, the same carrying capacity. So far as one could judge from an examination of water facilities and improvements, and the nature of the land, the objections were well founded. That they were well founded generally is apparent from the fact that on several many stations had their rentals reduced. There is still about £200,000 of rabbit subsidies to be paid. On one-fourth of the time the squatters are paying interest. Strange tales are told of how some squatters got their subsidies. I have talked to men who said they came down to Sydney, and twice every day at a certain hour, for sometimes two and three weeks, they sent to the Treasury for the amount of their subsidies. By the constant iteration and wire-pulling they were able to get their money. But is it any wonder that the West is disconsolate? Men feel that they can only get their acknowledgement due by wire-pulling or fighting, and they are sick of both. If there is any old man in the country that deserves to get their money from the Government, or anyone else, it is the Western squatter. Cut him off, as frosty politicians advise, and abandon the West, and we of the East should feel the results more severely than we think. The Western squatter does not buy of Sydney, and why? Chiefly because the Sydney merchant does not think it worth while to trade with him; that is, to sell his goods that it would pay the Western man to trade with him in preference to dealing with the Adelaide or Melbourne merchant. In all the West I saw but one or two people who traded with Sydney, and in Hay I talked with men who told me that goods were bought in Melbourne, taken to Sydney, shipped to Hay, and put down there cheaper than they would be bought in Sydney. When people talk of "going to town" they mean Melbourne. Sydney to them is their taskmaster. All their pleasures are from Melbourne. As an indication of the difference of business relations of the West and Sydney, I would notice here the fact that these well-known squatters told me that when money could not be got from the Sydney banking institutions it could be got readily from Melbourne. In the words of one of them, when speaking of a neighbour of his: "He

couldn't get a penny from Sydney; he got £20,000 from Melbourne." It would seem to me, however, that this is not so much lack of enterprise on the part of the Sydney banking institutions as that carelessness which is the great difference between the commercial life of the two capitals. One must not lose sight of the fact that the Darling people are principally Victorians or South Australians, and their sympathies are, therefore, with those two colonies; but at the same time they are not in spirit disloyal—they are simply hopeless. Their wants, they claim, are not understood, and they are legislated for as if they were the East and not the West, while between the two there is a great gulf of difference fixed. They would like to sell, but they cannot: the day of land-purchasing in the West is over. They would like to get out, but neither can they do that without sacrificing all they have put in, and so we come to the conclusion that they are forced to that they must stay there till the end, and it remains to be seen whether it inevitably must be "a bitter end."

## THE RENTS.

The question of how rent rates shall be levied is one that has perplexed Governments and irritated squatters since lands were first taken up. Until the last few years rents in the West were merely nominal. They have been increased in some instances 400 per cent. since the present land laws came into operation. The cry of rack-renting has been raised with more or less success. How far the revolt against high rents is justifiable, one is not prepared to say; but looking at the matter generally, it does not appear that the West has been exacted as much as perhaps its best friends believe. Take one station of 300,000 acres as an example, and, using approximating figures, it appears that the rent is which would do for the east will not do unmodified for the west. This, of course, was acknowledged in the land law of 1884 to a certain extent, and the tenure such as it is longer for the Western division than for the Central or Eastern divisions. But the Western division is not satisfied, and it pleads for many things, among which are compensation for improvement, the fixity of tenure and re-appraisal, and the revision of the resumed areas to the leasehold. I have written much upon the conditions under which the squatters work in the West that further lengthy explanation is not necessary, but there are some matters upon which comment should be made before we draw any conclusions.

In the first place, we must make ourselves familiar with the fact that the West is virtually in the hands of the banks, and that, to use a paradox, there is little chance of the squatters getting out of these hands unless they can get further in. The squatters out there have been running behind year after year, and none of them may be reckoned as wealthy men. At one time some of them might; but drought and bad seasons and rabbits have almost driven them to the wall. Of course, people might say in reply to me, if I said that I believed that the Western squatters are entitled to much consideration because of their unfortunate position, the result at much of bad legislation in the past at the forces of nature—"Oh they would in all likelihood show you the worst side of the position, they would be apt to put a bad case when they are after concessions." Possibly so, probably so. Human nature is human nature, and it may be that the Western man has worked himself up year by year through a thousand troubles to that state of discontent when he exaggerates present difficulties and his position altogether; but I asked in many cases for proofs of statements made to me, and I was permitted to examine the accounts of stations, in many cases admirably kept, for 10 and 15 years back, and I found corroboration more or less varied of what I had been told. The last ten years has been an era of losses, of going backward. Let me quote some figures which represent while not actual amounts the actual proportions of the original which I have beside me. The capital account of the station which I take as an example in 1878 was £160,000, in 1883 it was £75,000. The expenses of working the station had doubled in ten years. This was partly owing to the increase in the interest account. In five years there had been spent on the station, over and above the receipts, £7000, which, added to the interest on capital borrowed, made a total loss of £60,000. Had the original capital been put out at interest it would have produced in 10 years £20,000. This is not a cheerful showing; and yet this station is considered to be one of the safest in the Western District. I could quote figures which would show just such results as these here set down, and others which would be infinitely worse, which show that it is impossible to stay the ruin which has been settling down for years back. There are some stations that have pulled through safely so far, that are not hopeless, that feel if only the drought would break up that the struggle could be successfully overcome, but there is no squatter that I met—and I, for one, cannot believe so badly of human nature as to think that there is organised hypocrisy in this sort of thing—that would not gladly get out with the best of his improvements, and be thankful for the release. But I have better grounds to go on than mere words, in the records kept in the books of the stations. They tell a tale that makes one tempted to say to the squatter, "Of what use is this struggle against nature, and as you maintain, bad laws? Give it up." But how can they give up, they ask, with every thing that they own sunk in the land. They must stay, till they sell out, or are driven out by the blacks. As for selling out, who will buy? Is it not the case that no one is willing to touch squatting in the Western district in these days? Is it not the case also that the Western squatters in a great many cases gave heavy bonuses for their properties under the old law, and when the rents were nominal, for their present holdings? It is, I fear, that fact which makes, to some extent, the position so bad a one now. There was a time when great things were expected of the Western district; there was a time when nominal rents gave opportunities, with good seasons, for making money; there was a time when the rabbit was not there, and when compensation seemed the definite likelihood of the future. All that has changed. There have been far more bad seasons than good seasons, the rents have been raised, the rabbits have come, and compensation seems little more than a dream. Bad season after bad season has left the garrison weaker, and in too many cases they but reside in the fort now as prisoners of war, or as agents of the big financial institutions.

The bad seasons the Government cannot help, the rabbits they cannot help; there remain rentals and compensation and fixity of tenure which they can help. I found squatters who find little fault with the rentals. They have been the unsuccessful ones, I am bound to say. On examining the rent-roll I found that their rents were most reasonably by comparison with others. There were owners of runs, however, who, it seemed to me, had good cause for complaint. There were astonishing differences in the rates of runs which were side by side, and which had, so the owners claimed, the same carrying capacity. So far as one could judge from an examination of water facilities and improvements, and the nature of the land, the objections were well founded. That they were well founded generally is apparent from the fact that on several many stations had their rentals reduced. There is still about £200,000 of rabbit subsidies to be paid. On one-fourth of the time the squatters are paying interest. Strange tales are told of how some squatters got their subsidies. I have talked to men who said they came down to Sydney, and twice every day at a certain hour, for sometimes two and three weeks, they sent to the Treasury for the amount of their subsidies. By the constant iteration and wire-pulling they were able to get their money. But is it any wonder that the West is disconsolate? Men feel that they can only get their acknowledgement due by wire-pulling or fighting, and they are sick of both. If there is any old man in the country that deserves to get their money from the Government, or anyone else, it is the Western squatter. Cut him off, as frosty politicians advise, and abandon the West, and we of the East should feel the results more severely than we think. The Western squatter does not buy of Sydney, and why? Chiefly because the Sydney merchant does not think it worth while to trade with him; that is, to sell his goods that it would pay the Western man to trade with him in preference to dealing with the Adelaide or Melbourne merchant. In all the West I saw but one or two people who traded with Sydney, and in Hay I talked with men who told me that goods were bought in Melbourne, taken to Sydney, shipped to Hay, and put down there cheaper than they would be bought in Sydney. When people talk of "going to town" they mean Melbourne. Sydney to them is their taskmaster. All their pleasures are from Melbourne. As an indication of the difference of business relations of the West and Sydney, I would notice here the fact that these well-known squatters told me that when money could not be got from the Sydney banking institutions it could be got readily from Melbourne. In the words of one of them, when speaking of a neighbour of his: "He

couldn't get a penny from Sydney; he got £20,000 from Melbourne." It would seem to me, however, that this is not so much lack of enterprise on the part of the Sydney banking institutions as that carelessness which is the great difference between the commercial life of the two capitals. One must not lose sight of the fact that the Darling people are principally Victorians or South Australians, and their sympathies are, therefore, with those two colonies; but at the same time they are not in spirit disloyal—they are simply hopeless. Their wants, they claim, are not understood, and they are legislated for as if they were the East and not the West, while between the two there is a great gulf of difference fixed. They would like to sell, but they cannot: the day of land-purchasing in the West is over. They would like to get out, but neither can they do that without sacrificing all they have put in, and so we come to the conclusion that they are forced to that they must stay there till the end, and it remains to be seen whether it inevitably must be "a bitter end."

## COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

This is the most serious question that has to be considered in connection with the West, as with the whole country. Looking at the figures taken from the books of one station of 300,000 acres, I find that there has been spent approximately since 1881 £20,000 in improvements. The amounts received from wool have been £10,000, the sheep increase might be put at £20,000, and the expenses have been £80,000. This shows a loss, exclusive of the interest on the amount sunk in improvements, of £20,000, to which must be added interest on borrowed money of the account £20,000. The amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon them at the termination of leases. Still it is possible to make a bagbear of a difficulty. When we consider the amount of money sunk in improvements, then must come a conviction that it would require particularly favourable conditions for the squatters to get their money out of the land into which they have put it. Compensation is open to various objections from the stand point of Government, and if by some other means the squatter can receive concessions which will satisfy him instead of direct compensation, they should be weighed carefully. One thing is certain, fifty per cent. of the improvements which a company has made on borrowed money of the account £20,000, the amount of money sunk in improvements in the West is very great as it is elsewhere, and it cannot be strange if the Government hesitates before committing themselves to claims which could be made upon





## THE NEWCASTLE COLLIERIES STRIKE.

CONFERENCE OF MASTERS' AND MINERS' DELEGATES.

### THE SLIDING SCALE.

THE VIEWS OF THE MEN.  
PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]  
(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The conference of masters' representatives and miners' delegates was resumed to-day at the Imperial Hotel, Newcastle, there being a full attendance of members on both sides. When the conference adjourned last week the subject under discussion was the question of payment for mangan, jerry brass, and myrtle-nines given at the collieries to different material which the miners in the course of their labour has to separate from the coal. The delegates at that meeting failed to grasp the spirit of the sliding scale drafted by the masters, and spent time to visit the different mines to inspect the coal seams and ascertain exactly the nature and application of the proposed method of payment. They performed this duty, and returned to the conference this morning armed with a number of objections to the system suggested. The discussion was conducted in a wholesale tone, it was of the most technical and complicated character, and the question was threshed out to the minutest detail. In opening the master up, when they met, Mr. Curley made a lengthy speech condemnatory of the scale, and endeavoured to supply instances of its necessity to meet the case. Dealing with the Newcastle Colliery Company first, he asserted that it meant a reduction of a half-penny a ton in all through. In one portion of the colliery he measured two sections, and upon these sections he agreed there would be reductions which were incompatible with the awards given by arbitration some time ago for the price of payment. This he considered an unwise step for the masters to take. Introducing the Australian Agricultural Company's C scale, he went fully into the different sections, and said that his calculations satisfied him of a reduction of £1.8d. upon every cubic yard of coal as compared with the old prices, or one halfpenny per ton he paid. As he brought up the awards of arbitration to support his case, and contended that they had a right to be binding, referring to the Wallsend arbitration award, he attempted to show that the scale now offered them would make a difference in some parts of the mine of 8d. per ton. Mr. Curley insisted that what he considered reductions were sufficient enough to meet the situation.

Mr. MIDDLEBY pointed out that a slight reduction would be demanded at the Borobie pit.

Mr. GREGGON: Do I understand these are all your objections to the scale and the reduction upon the working of the men?

Mr. CURLEY: At Minmi a settlement has existed for years with regard to top coal, this scale might interfere with that.

Mr. GREGGON: Suppose it gives an increase of payment if it does not you'll object to it?

Mr. CURLEY: We prefer these arrangements to remain as they are.

Mr. GREGGON: Will Mr. Burness tell us the amount of ferriferous iron working at Wallsend?

Mr. BURNESS: They only intended working 12ft. The average throughout the mine was only 9in. of jerry, which left only 3in. to be paid for. The thickest part of the jerry was 12in. Mr. Curley, in his opening speech, had calculated on 24in.

Mr. MIDDLEBY: A man working the jerry ought to be paid for it.

Mr. BURNESS: It only applies to one man in 12.

Mr. MIDDLEBY: Even so, that man ought to be compensated for it. Such an agreement was no argument at all.

Mr. CURLEY said that, under the present condition of things there were only three pits where disputes existed prior to the strike.

Mr. GREGGON: For which you stopped the whole mine?

Mr. CURLEY: Of course we exercised our legitimate rights. Mr. Curley referred to the arrangement existing at Minmi for the company and the miners regarding the top coal.

Mr. FLETCHER: It could be shown that it made an unfair service and been made at any time would be deleterious to the proprietors? At Minmi the price was unfair, and should stand in the way of making a fair and equitable agreement?

The same thing was tried at the Co-operative Colliery in trying to secure too high a price.

Mr. CURLEY took exception to the word "extortion" being used. The price was not exacted or extorted. At Minmi it was provided disputes could be settled by local arbitration. There was a mutual agreement on the part of the parties.

Mr. FLETCHER said in some headings there were 4ft. 6in. of coal, and 9d. a ton extra was paid. He withdrew the word "extortion," but still held it was unfair.

Mr. CURLEY pointed out that there was a kerosene band.

Mr. FLETCHER said extra was paid for that.

Mr. CURLEY said it was peculiar that this extortion had been allowed for four or five years.

Mr. GREGGON: Are those all the objections you can raise to our scale?

Mr. MIDDLEBY objected to the scale because it made no provision for the kerosene in the mine in which he worked.

Mr. CURLEY said that wherever kerosene had come down there was paid for it.

Mr. GREGGON: Does this complete the indictments you can lay against this unfortunate scale?

Mr. CURLEY: Here's another one regarding myrtle. It might be contended that the scale did not apply to myrtle, because it was not being worked when the scale came into operation.

Mr. KIRKBY: It must come under the scale of miners.

Mr. GREGGON considered it was very little use putting forward objections unless it could be shown that they really wanted to make a scale that would apply equally all round, and they had no wish to make any reductions in the men's wages. So far they were able to understand the delegates, and not proved anything in the shape of a reduction for the direct. Were the delegates prepared to give the masters the right in settling the shape of a scale that would apply equally?

Mr. CURLEY suggested to simplify matters, that the proposed scale should be taken in conjunction with Lambton's arbitration awards, and an average struck by the three or four scales, and the same would be to pay something like a halfpenny per ton for each unit, other than ordinary bands, without throwing anything away.

Mr. FLETCHER said in the face of their award to set up for any increase in wages such a proposal could not be received.

Mr. KIRKBY worked out figures, and found it would mean 7d. increase at the Newcastle colliery.

Mr. CURLEY: It is difficult to go on with that. What was there a uniform scale to govern all the collieries in the district?

Mr. FLETCHER asked if this had proposed scale been put in its effect. The masters did not object to the delegation of the scale, and if it was more equitable than theirs, it should be accepted.

The masters were not wedded to their scale. The miners' increase of 3d. in No. 1 district, it was done to

the A. A. Company, the scale would mean 1d. in place of 1d. a ton increase, in another 8d., and another 1d. a ton extra. It was impossible to accept it, because it was more than the arbitration awards referred to me by Mr. Curley.

Mr. CURLEY said they should bear in mind that there was an increase in deficiencies.

Mr. FLETCHER urged that if the referee had increased the miners' scale it had not blamed in another?

Mr. H. IRVING: Cut out the masters' scale would reduce 1d. a ton at Wallsend, but it was small, and only

Mr. NELSON pointed out that at Wallsend there would be a reduction of some 8s. a day among the whole of the miners, who were 750 odd.

Mr. MIDDLEBY held that the masters' scale would inflict an injustice on Minmi and other collieries.

Mr. GREGGON stated that the masters were prepared to

stand by their scales unless the miners could produce a better one.

Mr. GREGGON asked Mr. Curley if he would make his first and last instead of 4d.

Mr. GREGGON: We can't make that alteration.

Mr. GOURDY said all they could do was to pass the scale on, but they would leave it to the district to say whether it should be accepted or not. The delegates did not agree with it.

Mr. FLETCHER: If the delegates do not approve of the scale, it is useless for it to go to the district.

Mr. BROWN: I think so too.

Mr. MIDDLEBY: You cannot make it to suit every mine in the district.

Mr. FLETCHER: No; but we propose to give as much as we take.

Mr. MIDDLEBY: We will not prejudge the matter in any way, but leave the miners to decide themselves.

Mr. BINNEY (delegatus): If you will recommend the acceptance we can proceed.

Mr. BROWN said if they were to continue their labours it would be necessary to have the understanding that the miners did not prejudge the matter.

Mr. MALLISTER: We will lay the matter before the lodges unfeathered.

Mr. JOHNSON: I will not tell my lodge whether I am in favour or otherwise of the miners' scale.

Mr. CURLEY: The miners' scale, and the question was agreed upon the understanding that that clause dealing with the referee should go before the district.

The next clause passed by discussion was the following:

"The having for drawing miners' scale persons to have the power to deduct for driving solid coal out of the present district to the colliery in which the pillars are being drawn."

A lengthy conversational discussion ensued, in which the delegates pointed out that they would suffer a very great loss by this clause. The masters, on the other hand, repudiated the charge that they could not rely on the miners.

The consideration of the subsequent clause was then taken in conjunction with the foregoing.

The masters' proposal was the following:

"Yardage 2s. 4d. for driving 4ft. 6in. 6d. for driving 5ft. 6in. 8d. for driving 6ft. 6in. 10d. for driving 7ft. 6in. 12d. for driving 8ft. 6in. 14d. for driving 9ft. 6in. 16d. for driving 10ft. 6in. 18d. for driving 11ft. 6in. 20d. for driving 12ft. 6in. 22d. for driving 13ft. 6in. 24d. for driving 14ft. 6in. 26d. for driving 15ft. 6in. 28d. for driving 16ft. 6in. 30d. for driving 17ft. 6in. 32d. for driving 18ft. 6in. 34d. for driving 19ft. 6in. 36d. for driving 20ft. 6in. 38d. for driving 21ft. 6in. 40d. for driving 22ft. 6in. 42d. for driving 23ft. 6in. 44d. for driving 24ft. 6in. 46d. for driving 25ft. 6in. 48d. for driving 26ft. 6in. 50d. for driving 27ft. 6in. 52d. for driving 28ft. 6in. 54d. for driving 29ft. 6in. 56d. for driving 30ft. 6in. 58d. for driving 31ft. 6in. 60d. for driving 32ft. 6in. 62d. for driving 33ft. 6in. 64d. for driving 34ft. 6in. 66d. for driving 35ft. 6in. 68d. for driving 36ft. 6in. 70d. for driving 37ft. 6in. 72d. for driving 38ft. 6in. 74d. for driving 39ft. 6in. 76d. for driving 40ft. 6in. 78d. for driving 41ft. 6in. 80d. for driving 42ft. 6in. 82d. for driving 43ft. 6in. 84d. for driving 44ft. 6in. 86d. for driving 45ft. 6in. 88d. for driving 46ft. 6in. 90d. for driving 47ft. 6in. 92d. for driving 48ft. 6in. 94d. for driving 49ft. 6in. 96d. for driving 50ft. 6in. 98d. for driving 51ft. 6in. 100d. for driving 52ft. 6in. 102d. for driving 53ft. 6in. 104d. for driving 54ft. 6in. 106d. for driving 55ft. 6in. 108d. for driving 56ft. 6in. 110d. for driving 57ft. 6in. 112d. for driving 58ft. 6in. 114d. for driving 59ft. 6in. 116d. for driving 60ft. 6in. 118d. for driving 61ft. 6in. 120d. for driving 62ft. 6in. 122d. for driving 63ft. 6in. 124d. for driving 64ft. 6in. 126d. for driving 65ft. 6in. 128d. for driving 66ft. 6in. 130d. for driving 67ft. 6in. 132d. for driving 68ft. 6in. 134d. for driving 69ft. 6in. 136d. for driving 70ft. 6in. 138d. for driving 71ft. 6in. 140d. for driving 72ft. 6in. 142d. for driving 73ft. 6in. 144d. for driving 74ft. 6in. 146d. for driving 75ft. 6in. 148d. for driving 76ft. 6in. 150d. for driving 77ft. 6in. 152d. for driving 78ft. 6in. 154d. for driving 79ft. 6in. 156d. for driving 80ft. 6in. 158d. for driving 81ft. 6in. 160d. for driving 82ft. 6in. 162d. for driving 83ft. 6in. 164d. for driving 84ft. 6in. 166d. for driving 85ft. 6in. 168d. for driving 86ft. 6in. 170d. for driving 87ft. 6in. 172d. for driving 88ft. 6in. 174d. for driving 89ft. 6in. 176d. for driving 90ft. 6in. 178d. for driving 91ft. 6in. 180d. for driving 92ft. 6in. 182d. for driving 93ft. 6in. 184d. for driving 94ft. 6in. 186d. for driving 95ft. 6in. 188d. for driving 96ft. 6in. 190d. for driving 97ft. 6in. 192d. for driving 98ft. 6in. 194d. for driving 99ft. 6in. 196d. for driving 100ft. 6in. 198d. for driving 101ft. 6in. 200d. for driving 102ft. 6in. 202d. for driving 103ft. 6in. 204d. for driving 104ft. 6in. 206d. for driving 105ft. 6in. 208d. for driving 106ft. 6in. 210d. for driving 107ft. 6in. 212d. for driving 108ft. 6in. 214d. for driving 109ft. 6in. 216d. for driving 110ft. 6in. 218d. for driving 111ft. 6in. 220d. for driving 112ft. 6in. 222d. for driving 113ft. 6in. 224d. for driving 114ft. 6in. 226d. for driving 115ft. 6in. 228d. for driving 116ft. 6in. 230d. for driving 117ft. 6in. 232d. for driving 118ft. 6in. 234d. for driving 119ft. 6in. 236d. for driving 120ft. 6in. 238d. for driving 121ft. 6in. 240d. for driving 122ft. 6in. 242d. for driving 123ft. 6in. 244d. for driving 124ft. 6in. 246d. for driving 125ft. 6in. 248d. for driving 126ft. 6in. 250d. for driving 127ft. 6in. 252d. for driving 128ft. 6in. 254d. for driving 129ft. 6in. 256d. for driving 130ft. 6in. 258d. for driving 131ft. 6in. 260d. for driving 132ft. 6in. 262d. for driving 133ft. 6in. 264d. for driving 134ft. 6in. 266d. for driving 135ft. 6in. 268d. for driving 136ft. 6in. 270d. for driving 137ft. 6in. 272d. for driving 138ft. 6in. 274d. for driving 139ft. 6in. 276d. for driving 140ft. 6in. 278d. for driving 141ft. 6in. 280d. for driving 142ft. 6in. 282d. for driving 143ft. 6in. 284d. for driving 144ft. 6in. 286d. for driving 145ft. 6in. 288d. for driving 146ft. 6in. 290d. for driving 147ft. 6in. 292d. for driving 148ft. 6in. 294d. for driving 149ft. 6in. 296d. for driving 150ft. 6in. 298d. for driving 151ft. 6in. 300d. for driving 152ft. 6in. 302d. for driving 153ft. 6in. 304d. for driving 154ft. 6in. 306d. for driving 155ft. 6in. 308d. for driving 156ft. 6in. 310d. for driving 157ft. 6in. 312d. for driving 158ft. 6in. 314d. for driving 159ft. 6in. 316d. for driving 160ft. 6in. 318d. for driving 161ft. 6in. 320d. for driving 162ft. 6in. 322d. for driving 163ft. 6in. 324d. for driving 164ft. 6in. 326d. for driving 165ft. 6in. 328d. for driving 166ft. 6in. 330d. for driving 167ft. 6in. 332d. for driving 168ft. 6in. 334d. for driving 169ft. 6in. 336d. for driving 170ft. 6in. 338d. for driving 171ft. 6in. 340d. for driving 172ft. 6in. 342d. for driving 173ft. 6in. 344d. for driving 174ft. 6in. 346d. for driving 175ft. 6in. 348d. for driving 176ft. 6in. 350d. for driving 177ft. 6in. 352d. for driving 178ft. 6in. 354d. for driving 179ft. 6in. 356d. for driving 180ft. 6in. 358d. for driving 181ft. 6in. 360d. for driving 182ft. 6in. 362d. for driving 183ft. 6in. 364d. for driving 184ft. 6in. 366d. for driving 185ft. 6in. 368d. for driving 186ft. 6in. 370d. for driving 187ft. 6in. 372d. for driving 188ft. 6in. 374d. for driving 189ft. 6in. 376d. for driving 190ft. 6in. 378d. for driving 191ft. 6in. 380d. for driving 192ft. 6in. 382d. for driving 193ft. 6in. 384d. for driving 194ft. 6in. 386d. for driving 195ft. 6in. 388d. for driving 196ft. 6in. 390d. for driving 197ft. 6in. 392



THE FATAL ILLNESS  
OF  
FREDERICK THE NOBLE  
BY  
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.  
THE FIRST PART  
will be published in the  
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD  
of  
SATURDAY NEXT.

Agents requiring extra copies should give orders early.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

The latest news concerning H. M. Stanley is that he and his party except two have been massacred. It has been decided that the action brought by Mr. Parnell against the Times in the Scotch Courts shall be limited to the proof that the letters alleged to have been signed by Mr. Parnell are forged.

While the Czar and Czarina of Russia were travelling to Ascoli, the train left the rails, but the imperial travellers were unscathed.

Amid considerable enthusiasm, Emperor William of Germany laid the final stone of the Hamburg Harbour improvements.

Ironworks in the North of England decline an increase of 5 per cent on their present wages, and demand an advance of double that amount.

Austral House insists that 80 additional ironclads and 250 cruisers are essential for the protection of British territory.

Presented by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., the friends of Lord Kilkenny have adopted the Plan of Campaign issued by the Irish National League.

Consequently upon the strained relations existing between the British Minister and the United States, it is stated that Sir Lionel Sackville-West has offered to resign.

For the information of the Special Commission inquiring into the *Parliament-Times* action, the banks have been directed to produce the books of the National League, despite the objections raised.

The assessment of Sydney is to be increased by two tons of gunn, which have been shipped on board the *Olympos*.

An order in Chancery, permitting the investment of trust funds in Colonial stocks, has been suspended.

An assertion made by General de Miribel to the effect that the revoce would not be long delayed, the German press is enlarged.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, a resolution was recorded expressing the deep sense of the loss the colony had sustained by the death of the late Right Hon. W. B. Darley.

Sir Henry Parkes announced in the Assembly yesterday that the members of the military force dispatched to Newcastle received additional payment at the rate of £2.50 per day.

The Premier, replying to Mr. McIlvane, in the House yesterday, said if he were Minister for Justice he would do more to relieve the imprisoned members of the Salvation Army in Wollongong gaol.

Mr. Burns, the Colonial Treasurer, made his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, and concluded by saying that the credit of the colony stands very high, and that the Government is under no financial pressure.

The aggregate of the colony's estimated revenue is £24,510; the estimated charges are £28,870,166; leaving an estimated surplus of £367,444.

Resolutions of Marrieville, in the City Hallway Extension League to bring about the extension of the main line to the Circular Quay.

Tax R.M.S. Mariposa left Sydney yesterday for San Francisco, with £20,000 in sovereigns, and foreign coin valued at £20,000, in her strongroom.

An epidemic is reported to have caused a frightful destruction of human life at Kingma and Cleethorpes during September. The mortality was so great that the supply of coffins was exhausted.

The sentence of death passed on Thomas Harris at the Hay assize for the murder of his child has been commuted by the Executive to six months' imprisonment.

Yesterday the Newcastle conference was resumed. The masters' proposal for the payment for refuse was discussed at length, and eventually it was decided to submit it to the miners, unfeathered by any expression of opinion from the delegates.

No information has been received regarding the succession of Sir William Jervois, as Governor of New Zealand. It is added that only special pressure on the sons of urgent public duty will induce Sir William to accept the Governorship of Queensland.

The general impression prevailing at Newcastle is that the miners are growing sick of the strike, and that the masters' agreement with slight modifications will be accepted.

Arrangements in a protective direction have been made in the Fiji tariff.

The Australian Chambers of Commerce held their first meeting at Melbourne yesterday. There was a representative attendance of commercial men, and Mr. R. Reid, as chairman, delivered his inaugural address. Mr. Fulford delivered an address on free-trade and protection.

Applications for the Bank of New Zealand shares are 5000 in excess of the number to be issued, the total being for over 50,000 shares.

The Chinese Restriction Bill has been passed by the Queensland Legislative Council.

Owing to the autumn frosts great distress is experienced in Moran and North Ahri, where the country is one huge sea.

The Legislative Council of South Australia agreed that the Chinese Restriction Bill shall not come into force until Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria have adopted similar legislation.

Because of the drought stockmasters west of Rockhampton decline to contract with the Central Queensland Meat Company to ship monthly supplies of frozen mutton for England.

After demonstrations of grief and sympathy, Lady R.M.S. Jannahs left Brisbane for London yesterday by the R.M.S. Juniper.

Farmers have been presented to Sir Arthur Palmer, Acting Governor of Queensland, praying for the release of the political prisoners. The signatures amount to 26,000, and the petitions are 7500 long. Sir Arthur replied that unless strong rebutting evidence to that effect was given the trials were forthcoming. Ministers would be disinclined to attach much weight to the petition.

Tests of the engine and pumps at the Balmain waterworks, made by Mr. Price, the Government engineer, have resulted most satisfactorily.

Report to the Sheep Inspector of Tasmania, Mr. D. Morehead, Colonial Secretary of Queensland, despatch to alter the quarantine regulations relating to sheep, on the grounds that efforts were being made to "use Queensland, the northernmost colony, and further from the rest of danger, as a lever to induce the other colonies to follow in its wake."

The son of a selector at Wabers, named Hourigan, was accidentally shot dead on Sunday last.

Reports from West Queensland pronounce the state of the country from Roma to Adavale to be unprecedentedly disastrous, because of the protracted drought.

Reports from Kimberley state that Ruby Creek mine is yielding £2000, the Lady Margaret 1100, and the Golden Crown 2500 of gold per ton of stone.

A rustic meeting held at Townsville on Tuesday night expressed hearty sympathy with the principle of Home Rule, and "condemned the action of the Times in vilifying the character of Mr. T. A. Russell." £77 were subscribed to the Parallel Defence Fund.

A successive case of deliberate suicide is reported from Rockwood, in which John Keating, aged 45, is said to have thrown himself under a goods train.

Damns are to participate in the increase of 2d. per

ton on the hewing price to be paid by the Bull Colliery Company.

An open verdict has been returned regarding the death of Edward Nolan, whose body was found in the Nepean River, last Saturday.

Hawry Wizav, who was seriously injured in the railway accident at Fish River, last Saturday, died yesterday morning.

Dayman at Wollongong are making inquiries into facilities for forwarding a constant supply of milk to Sydney.

At the meeting of the Congregational Union of New South Wales held yesterday, the Rev. J. G. Fraser was chosen president-elect for next year.

Last night, on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre, Sydney, the champion sculler was presented by Mr. O'Connor, M.L.A., as the gift of his bucket, with a gold chronometer. Matterson was given a gold watch, and Fera, one of Searie's trainers, was presented with £200.

Looking back upon the history of some past, it may be said that Mr. Burns had a comparatively easy and pleasant task to discharge last night in the delivery of his Financial Statement. Instead of having to report an increase in the deficit, there was a surplus to be expected on the accounts for the present year. Instead of having to foreshadow fresh taxation, there was an estimate of a surplus for the coming year from present sources of income after paying away about a quarter of a million for extraordinary services. And instead of being compelled by the force of uncontrollable circumstances to take special measures for the reduction of the deficit, he was able to point to evidences of improvement in the condition of the country, and to the high credit in which the colony stands abroad, and to say that the deficit is really no inconvenience, and that any measure for dealing with it may well be left over to another session. Surely, with such pleasing prospects before it, Parliament will be able to shorten the session and provide for the expenditure of 1889 before the close of the present year.

The chief figures of the Financial Statement may be compressed within a small compass. The debit balance for the year 1887 (leaving the deficiency of £9,057,000 for 1888 and previous years to take care of itself) was £136,000. Carrying that forward to 1888 we have charges for the year amounting to £87,19,000. The actual and estimated revenue for the present year amounts to £90,040,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £329,000 at the close. The estimated revenue for 1889 is £87,913,000, making with the surplus from 1888, a total of £9,243,000. The expenditure for 1889, including £88,000 for subsidies under the Rabbit Nuisance Act, and £165,000 refunds to pastoral leases, amounts to £8,878,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £367,000 to carry forward to 1890. The great question of interest is whether these estimates of revenue will be made good, and whether the estimates of expenditure will be kept within the assigned limits.

The present year has drawn so near to its close that there ought not to be any material difference between the facts and Mr. Burns's figures. In December last year the Treasurer estimated the revenue for this year at £85,11,000, but the actual receipts up to the time when he made his supplementary financial statement in July, led him to increase that estimate to £8,888,000. He now considers that this sum will be exceeded by £150,000, and that the receipts for the year will amount to £9,040,000. The estimate for the two concluding months of the year have, he says, been made with the greatest care, and the favourable view he now takes is supported by the expansion of the revenue under almost every head. The growth of the receipts in customs and excise duties on articles of general consumption, in the receipts from railways, and the postal and telegraph services, in the receipts from stamps, and in the piloting and wharfage rates are all indicative of activity and progress, and may reasonably be regarded as giving promise of a progressive revenue during the remainder of this year, and during the year that is to come. But it is to be observed that the Treasurer's tendency is to be cautious rather than sanguine, for his estimate of revenue for 1889 is less than that for the present year by £120,000, and only £330,000 in excess of the revenue for 1887.

A great deal has been said by persons who were dissatisfied with the unpopularity of the new financial statement in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, and concluded by saying that the credit of the colony stands very high, and that the Government is under no financial pressure.

The address of the reverend Chairman of the Congregational Union, before that body on Tuesday, contains some references to our Centennial celebrations, and to other matters, which are worthy of consideration. Speaking upon the Centenary year, the Chairman said: "The brightness of its dawn was, to my mind, somewhat clouded by the scarcely worthy Centennial celebration carried out under Government auspices. These celebrations did not by any means compare to the real grandeur—yea, rather the true greatness—of the occasion. They were not dignified enough; indeed, they verged on the heathenish. Certainly of the State banquet it may be said, in the words of St. Paul of the idolatrous Israelites: 'The people sat down to eat and drink, and rose up to play.'"

He then goes on to say that the only redeeming features of the celebrations, religiously speaking, were the United Centennial service at the Exhibition Building and the Sunday-school demonstration. This is a heavy impeachment. No doubt it will find many sympathisers, but it is worth while trying to estimate in how far the conclusions regarding this matter embodied in the sentences referred to are correct.

It would be very easy to find flaws in the programme of the Centennial celebrations. It might be said, for example, that some of the events were commonplace. It did not appear, however, at the time that there was any deep-rooted feeling of disappointment regarding the religious nature of the celebrations. It seemed to be generally understood that there could be no particular religious manifestations in the national and civil functions which went to compose the programme. The genius of the people made no revolt against such functions as the unveiling of the Queen's statue, laying the cornerstone of the new Parliament buildings, opening the Centennial Park, and the State Banquet as being heathenish. Looking at them it is hard to see where any religious manifestation could come in appropriately. Some dissatisfaction was expressed because no grace was said at the State Banquet; still the objection seemed to be more an ecclesiastical one than one springing from the real desire of the people for this short religious ceremonial. Grace might have been said with much appropriateness and some significance; but its omission was scarcely a matter upon which there could be any very strong feeling.

The impression at the time of the celebrations seemed to be that the united religious service was a distinct recognition of the religious side of the Centennial commemoration. It was in its proper place. There are civil functions, and State functions, and religious functions, and it is difficult to unite them without incongruity. There is no State Church here, and it was hardly possible to have religious exercises in connection with the different events of the programme. The absence of these exercises argues nothing against the religious nature or development of the people. It would be quite impossible for a Government to take upon itself the arrangement of religious items for a celebration programme. It would seem that the natural course was really pursued. The denominations arranged first their own separate Centennial services, and afterwards united for one large religious function. By this means it appears likely that the great majority of the people entered into the religious celebrations of the Centennial year; at any rate they had the opportunity so to do. We perhaps did not reach much grandeur or much greatness in our celebrations, but it is not more rhetorical than just to say that the celebrations were heathenish last January?

We are apt to speak about the State as some separate power, some body of influence and existence remote from the people. It is hard to see how the State could more than they did have by "some official act declared that the hand of God is in our history." In England, the great religious service in Westminster Abbey was really a personal matter with the Queen. Besides, she stands as the head of a

penditure. The total for 1887 was £8,726,000. For the present year including the supplementary estimates it is £8,719,000. For 1889 it is £8,623,000, with the special charges for rabbit subsidies and refunds to pastoral leases added, £8,876,000. The Treasurer tells us of considerable reductions in the Civil Service expenditure, partly effected by declining to fill up vacancies and partly to be made by acting upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission, the inquiries of which have so far been confined to departments under the Treasurer. At the same time it is contended that the requirements of the country in such matters as roads and bridges, and grants to municipalities, have been liberally dealt with.

In addition to the charge of unduly swelling the revenue with the proceeds of auction land sales, the Treasurer has been accused of having appropriated large sums received as arrears of rent from the pastoral leases, and taking credit for them as the ordinary revenue of the year, when they ought to have been taken into account for the reduction of the old deficit. The contention of the Treasurer is that the receipts within a given year ought to go into the accounts for that year, whatever may have been the amount of the previous year's deficiency. We are not going to argue that question now. It would probably never have been raised but for the exigencies of party conflict. But it is to be noticed that the amount of these arrears has been wonderfully exaggerated. Some speakers on the subject must surely have talked at random. The amount has been stated at a million or more than a million. We now learn that according to an estimate prepared in August last by the officers of the Treasury and the Lands Department, the arrears to 1886 amounted to £474,000, subject to refunds which reduced them to £372,000.

The financial statement as a whole was undistinguished by eloquence, but was straightforward and intelligible. It is not surprising that the Treasurer should have taken the opportunity of enlarging in a preliminary way upon the prosperity of the colony, the progress made by its leading interests, and the relatively satisfactory position which it holds amidst the other colonies of Australia. But as a man of benevolent disposition and kindly feelings even towards his opponents, we would suggest that he should be careful not to put this aspect of the case forward too obtrusively in the presence of gentlemen to whom such representations are inopportune and distasteful, and, indeed, as disturbing as to the Wollongong aldermen.

The address dwells, to some extent, upon Sunday amusements, and regret is expressed that the theatres and aquaria and places of public resort should be thrown open to the people on Sunday for the purpose only of money-making; particularly when it is against the law of the colony. Upon these matters the public have thought much, and concerning them much has been written in the past. We have no desire to see the Continental Sunday established here, and it is not likely that it would be so established. Our habits are the outcome of our tastes, and we have not yet developed a taste for so broad an estimate of Sunday as that of European peoples; it is scarcely probable that we ever shall do so; but the fact must not be disregarded that such recreation as has been permitted the people here on Sunday has been the outcome of the national temper. The opening of our Art Gallery and Museum and Botanical Gardens on Sunday has proved a counter-attraction to sensational and unhealthy amusements and habits, which coarsen the fibre of the moral system of the nation. Objection has been often and strongly made against running trains on Sunday, and permitting concerts, and the opening of resorts to which admission is charged. While seeing much in such a condition of affairs that would seem out of harmony with our traditional idea of Sunday, it must be conceded that by these things the pleasure and rest seeking population, which in this climate is very large, is kept from worse evils. There will be a search for amusements, and the question is what shall they be? It is a problem which we are working out, and such discussions as those suggested by the Chairman of the Congregational Union cannot fail to be of service to the process of solution goes on.

There was a great display of righteous indignation in the Legislative Assembly in the action of the COLONIAL SECRETARY in the matter of bail for persons accused of rioting at Newcastle, on the ground that it was a very improper interference on the part of the Executive with the administration of justice. Last night two or three members called attention to an announcement in the papers that in the case of the men whose trial broke down through the disagreement of the jury at Maitland, they would be placed upon their trial the second time in Sydney. Various reasons were urged against a change of venue. Now, this is a question of the administration of justice; and if it be improper (which we do not dispute) that the Executive should interfere with the actions of Judges and magistrates, how can it be right or justifiable that questions of this nature should be discussed, and endeavours to direct the administration of justice should be made, in the Legislative Assembly—a House the action of which is, in a large measure, determined by political considerations? Surely this is playing fast and loose with fundamental principles of public policy.

It would be very easy to find flaws in the programme of the Centennial celebrations. It might be said, for example, that some of the events were commonplace. It did not appear, however, at the time that there was any deep-rooted feeling of disappointment regarding the religious nature of the celebrations. It seemed to be generally understood that there could be no particular religious manifestations in the national and civil functions which went to compose the programme.

The genius of the people made no revolt against such functions as the unveiling of the Queen's statue, laying the cornerstone of the new Parliament buildings, opening the Centennial Park, and the State Banquet as being heathenish. Looking at them it is hard to see where any religious manifestation could come in appropriately. Some dissatisfaction was expressed because no grace was said at the State Banquet; still the objection seemed to be more an ecclesiastical one than one springing from the real desire of the people for this short religious ceremonial. Grace might have been said with much appropriateness and some significance; but its omission was scarcely a matter upon which there could be any very strong feeling.

The impression at the time of the celebrations seemed to be that the united religious service was a distinct recognition of the religious side of the Centennial commemoration. It was in its proper place. There are civil functions, and State functions, and religious functions, and it is difficult to unite them without incongruity. There is no State Church here, and it was hardly possible to have religious exercises in connection with the different events of the programme.

The absence of these exercises argues nothing against the religious nature or development of the people. It would be quite impossible for a Government to take upon itself the arrangement of religious items for a celebration programme. It would seem that the natural course was really pursued. The denominations arranged first their own separate Centennial services, and afterwards united for one large religious function. By this means it appears likely that the great majority of the people entered into the religious celebrations of the Centennial year; at any rate they had the opportunity so to do. We perhaps did not reach much grandeur or much greatness in our celebrations, but it is not more rhetorical than just to say that the celebrations were heathenish last January?

We are apt to speak about the State as some separate power, some body of influence and existence remote from the people. It is hard to see how the State could more than they did have by "some official act declared that the hand of God is in our history." In England, the great religious service in Westminster Abbey was really a personal matter with the Queen. Besides, she stands as the head of a

Church whose history is indissolubly connected with that of the State. The other religious exercises of the English Jubilee celebrations were spontaneous efforts of the different denominations, just as they were here. It would appear that the remarks in the address which we have been considering do not pay sufficient regard to the unavoidable and to the fitness of things" in connection with the State celebrations. Most people will, however, agree with some of the remarks in the address which touch upon the Centennial session of our Parliament. We have no particular reason to be proud of what was achieved last session, nor of the temper and conduct of the House of Assembly as a whole. However, our popular Chamber cannot be regarded as being in the truest sense representative of the people of the colony; and much as we may lament the unhappy element of retrogression which has crept into our Parliament, it cannot be rightly said that it is in entire accord with the spirit or aspirations of the people, and, therefore, it is but a temporary evil.

The address dwells, to some extent, upon Sunday amusements, and regret is expressed that the theatres and aquaria and places of public resort should be thrown open to the people on Sunday for the purpose only of money-making; particularly when it is against the law of the colony.

Upon these matters the public have thought much, and concerning them much has been written in the past. We have no desire to see the Continental Sunday established here, and it is not likely that it would be so established. Our habits are the outcome of our tastes, and we have not yet developed a taste for so broad an estimate of Sunday as that of European peoples; it is scarcely probable that we ever shall do so; but the fact must not be disregarded that such recreation as

enclosing a long memorandum signed by 15 members of the Legislative Council protesting against the last creation of 10 or 12 additional members of that Chamber. Another enclosure consists of a Cabinet minute, signed by Sir Henry Parkes, pointing out that the 13 gentlemen who signed the paper referred to cannot be said to represent the Council, and that the personal character and qualifications of the new members had not been questioned. He goes on to state that the principle of nomination is attended by one inconvenience which inevitably comes upon the Council. Members grow old, and therefore incapable of attending as formerly. Some get too infirm to attend at all. They do not resign, nor does he consider it desirable that men who have done good service in the strength of their life should resign in their honoured old age. He asserts that the council had been found unequal to its work, and as large measures were about to be submitted to it, the fresh appointments were recommended, and not to serve any party purpose whatever. As the Premier points out, the new appointments represented every shade of opinion, and included several gentlemen opposed to the present Administration. The last paper of the series is a confidential despatch from Mr. Karsfeld to his Excellency the Governor, practically approving of the appointments which had been made.

An announcement appears in a supplement to the Government Gazette, published yesterday, appointing Saturday, the 10th instant, to be observed as a public holiday in the district of Tamworth.

Two gentlemen were yesterday appointed by the Executive Council as examiners of titles, to fill the vacancies caused by the death Mr. Henry Dyer Maddock and the resignation of Mr. Hugh Henry Ould. The Government received nearly 30 applications for the positions, and selected Mr. Edwin Augustus Cleve Smith, solicitor, and Mr. Harold Banks-Smith, solicitor. The salary in each case is £30 per annum.

Wireless reference to a telegram in yesterday's issue stating that the Lithgow Pottery Works had been closed in consequence of the increased railway rates, we are informed that the manager, Mr. T. Wilson, states that the railway commissioners, directly the facts were brought before them, promptly restored the old rates pending an inquiry into the matter. The works will therefore resume operations at once. Mr. Eddy, we are told, spent greater part of yesterday afternoon in making a minute inspection of the Handwick tramway sheds.

The business disposed of in Banco yesterday was confined to two cases, and this was owing to a certain extent to the absence for some time during the day of Mr. Justice Innes, whose presence was required at an Executive Council meeting. In M'Roberts v. Carter, plaintiff sought to obtain a rule absolute for a new trial, mainly upon the ground that a juror had been seen speaking with defendant for a considerable time during the hearing of the action. The application was partly argued, and then adjourned in order that further affidavits might be filed. In the City Bank v. Reynolds and others, the defendants sought to make absolute a rule nisi for a new trial, and the Court, after hearing argument, reserved judgment. A motion for a special jury was granted in the action, Markham v. Abbott, in which the plaintiff claims £25,000 damages from the Government for the loss of a number of pedigree sheep, which were destroyed as stock-infected.

The fact that the Attorney-General (the Hon. G. B. Simpson) intended to address a few words to the Full Court in reference to the death of the Hon. W. R. Dallas, attracted a large number of members of the Bar to the Banco Court yesterday morning. The hon. and learned gentleman in feeing and well-known cause, expressed the deep regret of the learned profession at the event which had deprived them of so brilliant and esteemed a colleague, and he also stated that the Bar desired to convey to Mr. Dallas's relatives the sorrow which they felt in their bereavement.

**THE HAMBURG HARBOUR.**  
LONDON, Oct. 30.  
The Emperor William of Germany laid the last stone of the Hamburg harbour improvements amidst great enthusiasm.

**SHIPMENT OF ARMAMENT FOR SYDNEY.**  
LONDON, Oct. 30.  
Two 6-inch guns have been shipped for Sydney by the Cypromene.

**THE KANGARILLA MINE.**  
LONDON, Oct. 30.  
Mr. Pearson's solicitors state that the Kangarilla mine in South Australia have been privately floated.

**INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS IN COLONIAL STOCKS.**  
LONDON, Oct. 31.  
The order in Chancery permitting the investment of trust funds in colonial stocks has been suspended.

**THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.**  
[By CABLE]  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]  
LONDON, Oct. 30.  
Sir Lionel Sackville-West, the British Minister to the United States, has offered to resign his position.

It is reported that Mr. J. F. Bayard, the American Secretary of State, in urging the recall of Sir Lionel Sackville-West, was irritated at the action of the British Minister, believing that Sir Lionel deceived the conference held at Washington respecting England's attitude towards Samoa.

At the direction of President Cleveland, Mr. Bayard has officially informed Sir Lionel Sackville-West that he is no longer acceptable to the United States Government as British Minister at Washington. The attention of Lord Salisbury having been called to the matter without leading to any result, this action has been taken.

**REPORTED MASSACRE OF STANLEY.**  
[By CABLE]  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]  
LONDON, Oct. 30.  
It is reported that H. M. Stanley, who went to the relief of Emin Bey, together with all his party, with the exception of two, have been massacred.

**THE BRITISH NAVAL DEFENCES.**  
[By CABLE]  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]  
LONDON, Oct. 30.  
Admiral Hornby and Lord Alcester insist that in order to protect British territory and its commerce 30 additional ironclads and 250 cruisers are essential.

**FRANCE AND GERMANY.**  
[By CABLE]  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]  
LONDON, Oct. 30.  
The German press is enraged at an association made at Nancy by General de Miribel, a member of the French Superior Council of War, that the revenge would not long be delayed.

**ALTERATION IN TIME.**  
More correct, perhaps, to have said, "Alteration in times." A first-class Sydney watchmaker has just declared that the new "Wanderer" watch, sold by Leeston's at £10, is identical with the faithful old German watch that used to cost 2d, but the "Wanderer" has the added merit of recent improvements, and being a splendid timekeeper, is invaluable.—[ANNE.]

health now that the hot weather has set in, and desires to call public attention to the circumstance.

A concert in aid of the Industrial Blind Institution, Boomerang-street, will be held in the hall of the institution this evening.

At All Saints', Woolloomooloo, a dedicatory festival will take place to-day, services being held at 7.30 a.m., 11 a.m., and 3 p.m. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

Will be seen from our advertising columns, a choral festival will be held this evening in the parish church, All Saints', Petersham.

EXHIBITIONS are informed that the committee of the Exhibition of Women's Industries will not be responsible for any exhibits which are not removed by noon to-day. To those residing in the country they will be sent.

**EUROPEAN CABLEGRAMS.**

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

**MR. PARRELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE TIMES.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.

In the action brought by Mr. Parnell in Scotland, against the *Times*, it has been decided that it shall be limited to the proof that the letters purporting to be signed by Mr. Parnell are forgeries.

**THE PARRELLITE INQUIRY.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.

At the special commission of inquiry into the charges brought by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell and other members of the Parnellite party, the banks have been directed to produce the bank books of the National League, despite the objections raised against such a proceeding.

**THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., has induced the tenants of Lord Kenmare to adopt the Plan of Campaign as issued by the Irish National League.

**STRIKE OF IRONWORKERS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The ironworkers in the North of England have refused an increase of 5 per cent. on their present wages, and demand an advance of 10 per cent.

**ACCIDENT TO THE CZAR'S RAILWAY TRAIN.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.

While the Czar of Russia and the Czarina were travelling to Azoff by railway, the train ran off the line, and although there were some mishaps their Imperial Highnesses escaped unharmed.

**THE HAMBURG HARBOUR.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Emperor William of Germany laid the last stone of the Hamburg harbour improvements amidst great enthusiasm.

**SHIPMENT OF ARMAMENT FOR SYDNEY.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Two 6-inch guns have been shipped for Sydney by the Cypromene.

**THE KANGARILLA MINE.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Pearson's solicitors state that the Kangarilla mine in South Australia have been privately floated.

**INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS IN COLONIAL STOCKS.**

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The order in Chancery permitting the investment of trust funds in colonial stocks has been suspended.

**THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.**

[By CABLE]  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Sir Lionel Sackville-West, the British Minister to the United States, has offered to resign his position.

It is reported that Mr. J. F. Bayard, the American Secretary of State, in urging the recall of Sir Lionel Sackville-West, was irritated at the action of the British Minister, believing that Sir Lionel deceived the conference held at Washington respecting England's attitude towards Samoa.

At the direction of President Cleveland, Mr. Bayard has officially informed Sir Lionel Sackville-West that he is no longer acceptable to the United States Government as British Minister at Washington. The attention of Lord Salisbury having been called to the matter without leading to any result, this action has been taken.

**REPORTED MASSACRE OF STANLEY.**

[By CABLE]  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Oct. 30.

It is reported that H. M. Stanley, who went to the relief of Emin Bey, together with all his party, with the exception of two, have been massacred.

**THE BRITISH NAVAL DEFENCES.**

[By CABLE]  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Admiral Hornby and Lord Alcester insist that in order to protect British territory and its commerce 30 additional ironclads and 250 cruisers are essential.

**FRANCE AND GERMANY.**

[By CABLE]  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Admiral Hornby and Lord Alcester insist that in order to protect British territory and its commerce 30 additional ironclads and 250 cruisers are essential.

**ALTERATION IN TIME.**

More correct, perhaps, to have said, "Alteration in times." A first-class Sydney watchmaker has just declared that the new "Wanderer" watch, sold by Leeston's at £10, is identical with the faithful old German watch that used to cost 2d, but the "Wanderer" has the added merit of recent improvements, and being a splendid timekeeper, is invaluable.—[ANNE.]

## INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

[By TELEGRAPH.]  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

**VICTORIA.**

To-day a meeting of the finance committee of the Homoeopathic Hospital resolved that special effort should be made to liquidate the debt, which amounts to £5000, in view of the offer of a gentleman to build the homoeopathic wing when the debt is wiped out.

It is stated that £2000 has already been promised. It was decided to endeavour to obtain 35 subscribers at £100 each, but it was resolved to accept smaller sums.

The attendance at the exhibition to-day numbered 8320.

In June last Thos. Doolan, teller of the Bank of Victoria, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for defalcation from the bank, the bench suggesting that under extenuating circumstances the master might be represented to the Governor. A memorial from the bank officials has been presented to the Governor, who, in response, has remitted the remainder of the sentence.

Mr. Wimble, the chief clerk in the Lands Department, who recently obtained 12 months' leave of absence, has been recalled in consequence of alleged defalcations in the department by R. Brook, who has been serving in the colony.

Further investigations confirm the impression that the sum misappropriated does not exceed £3000.

Arrivals: October 31, Marano (a.), from New Zealand; Tasmania (a.), from Tasmania; Western (a.), from Woollongong; Southern Cross (a.), from Morton (a.), from Tasmania; Mount Kembla (a.), from Port Kembla. Departures: October 31, H.M.S. Britannia, Louis (a.), Mount Stewart, ship, for Sydney; Port Phillip (a.), for London; Gathurst (a.), Habitation, ship, Banrocksound, ship, G. P. Hartnax, barque, for Newcastle.

Mr. Wimble, the chief clerk in the Lands Department, who recently obtained 12 months' leave of absence, has been recalled in consequence of alleged defalcations in the department by R. Brook, who has been serving in the colony.

Further investigations confirm the impression that the sum misappropriated does not exceed £3000.

Arrivals: October 31, Marano (a.), from New Zealand; Tasmania (a.), from Tasmania; Western (a.), from Woollongong; Southern Cross (a.), from Morton (a.), from Tasmania; Mount Kembla (a.), from Port Kembla. Departures: October 31, H.M.S. Britannia, Louis (a.), Mount Stewart, ship, for Sydney; Port Phillip (a.), for London; Gathurst (a.), Habitation, ship, Banrocksound, ship, G. P. Hartnax, barque, for Newcastle.

Mr. Wimble, the chief clerk in the Lands Department, who recently obtained 12 months' leave of absence, has been recalled in consequence of alleged defalcations in the department by R. Brook, who has been serving in the colony.

Further investigations confirm the impression that the sum misappropriated does not exceed £3000.

Arrivals: October 31, Marano (a.), from New Zealand; Tasmania (a.), from Tasmania; Western (a.), from Woollongong; Southern Cross (a.), from Morton (a.), from Tasmania; Mount Kembla (a.), from Port Kembla. Departures: October 31, H.M.S. Britannia, Louis (a.), Mount Stewart, ship, for Sydney; Port Phillip (a.), for London; Gathurst (a.), Habitation, ship, Banrocksound, ship, G. P. Hartnax, barque, for Newcastle.

Mr. Wimble, the chief clerk in the Lands Department, who recently obtained 12 months' leave of absence, has been recalled in consequence of alleged defalcations in the department by R. Brook, who has been serving in the colony.

Further investigations confirm the impression that the sum misappropriated does not exceed £3000.

Arrivals: October 31, Marano (a.), from New Zealand; Tasmania (a.), from Tasmania; Western (a.), from Woollongong; Southern Cross (a.), from Morton (a.), from Tasmania; Mount Kembla (a.), from Port Kembla. Departures: October 31, H.M.S. Britannia, Louis (a.), Mount Stewart, ship, for Sydney; Port Phillip (a.), for London; Gathurst (a.), Habitation, ship, Banrocksound, ship, G. P. Hartnax, barque, for Newcastle.

Mr. Wimble, the chief clerk in the Lands Department, who recently obtained 12 months' leave of absence, has been recalled in consequence of alleged defalcations in the department by R. Brook, who has been serving in the colony.

Further investigations confirm the impression that the sum misappropriated does not exceed £3000.

Arrivals: October 31, Marano (a.), from New Zealand; Tasmania (a.), from Tasmania; Western (a.), from Woollongong; Southern Cross (a.), from Morton (a.), from Tasmania; Mount Kembla (a.), from Port Kembla. Departures: October 31, H.M.S. Britannia, Louis (a.), Mount Stewart, ship, for Sydney; Port Phillip (a.), for London; Gathurst (a.), Habitation, ship, Banrocksound, ship, G. P. Hartnax, barque, for Newcastle.

Mr. Wimble, the chief clerk in the Lands Department, who recently obtained 12 months' leave of absence, has been recalled in consequence of alleged defalcations in the department by R. Brook, who has been serving in the colony.

Further investigations confirm the impression that the sum misappropriated does not exceed £3000.

Arrivals: October 31, Marano (a.), from New Zealand; Tasmania (a.), from Tasmania; Western (a.), from Woollongong; Southern Cross (a.), from Morton (a.), from Tasmania; Mount Kembla (a.), from Port Kembla. Departures: October 31, H.M.S. Britannia, Louis (a.), Mount Stewart, ship, for Sydney; Port Phillip (a.), for London; Gathurst (a.), Habitation, ship, Banrocksound, ship, G. P. Hartnax, barque, for Newcastle.

Mr. Wimble, the chief clerk in the Lands Department, who recently obtained 12 months' leave of absence, has been recalled in consequence of alleged defalcations in the department by R. Brook, who has been serving in the colony.

Further investigations confirm the impression that the sum misappropriated does not exceed £3000.

Arrivals: October 31, Marano (a.), from New Zealand; Tasmania (a.), from Tasmania; Western (a.), from Woollongong; Southern Cross (a.), from Morton (a.), from Tasmania; Mount Kembla (a.), from Port Kembla. Departures: October 31, H.M.S. Britannia, Louis (a.), Mount Stewart, ship, for Sydney; Port Phillip (a.), for London; Gathurst (a.), Habitation, ship, Banrocksound, ship, G. P. Hartnax, barque, for Newcastle.

Mr. Wimble, the chief clerk in the Lands Department, who recently obtained 12 months' leave of absence, has been recalled in consequence of alleged defalcations in the department by R. Brook, who has been serving in the colony.

Further investigations confirm the impression that the sum misappropriated does not exceed £3000.

Arrivals: October 31, Marano (a.), from New Zealand; Tasmania (a.), from Tasmania; Western (a.), from Woollongong; Southern Cross (a.), from Morton (a.), from Tasmania; Mount Kembla (a.), from Port Kembla. Departures: October 31, H.M.S. Britannia, Louis (a.), Mount Stewart, ship, for Sydney; Port Phillip (a.), for London



## COMMERCIAL.

ENGLISH MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

After the recent boom in the stock and share markets a reaction is not surprising. Extensive business has been done to realize profits, and the absence of an important element on the Stock Exchange, arising from the Jewish holidays, has tended to reduce speculative business.

The fortnightly settlement, which commenced on Wednesday and closed to-day, is not only the heaviest ever experienced at this time of the year, but is one of the largest known in recent times, and is being completed with but one failure. Mr. Alfred James Hatch, who was declared in the House a defaulter on Tuesday, The closing of his large operations for the fall in railways has tended to improve the stocks, and prospects generally appear to be in favour of a rise, notwithstanding the hardening tendency of the money market. Australian securities have obtained but a moderate share of attention, with scarcely any alteration in value, mostly in the downward direction. New South Wales 3 per cent. inscribed stock declined half per cent yesterday, to 101<sup>2</sup>; 3½ per cent. (1918) to 100½; and scrip (£20 to medium quality, Mid Kent) will probably realize £6 to £10. A Sussex planter has disposed of a good many packets at £9 per cwt, which is an exceptionally good price for that district.

Candles.—Foreign candles have advanced. Do Roubaix Jars and best brands of steins are now quoted at 4½-16d. per lb., in 16oz. packets, a l.f. Thame, less 3 per cent. for cash, or 1-16d. per lb. less, delivered f. o. b. Antwerp.

Wheat.—The market has continued to decline under the influence of fine weather. Australian cargoes, which were bringing 4½ d. rather more than a fortnight ago, now realize no more than 3½ d. 6d., at which figure three cargoes have changed hands during this week. New English wheat is coming into the market in damp condition and realizing far less money than odd crop. A very quiet trade has been passing at Mark Lane, the tone continues weak and in buyers' favour. This afternoon there is a better trade, with upward tendency. Australian wheat ex st. 4½ d. to 4½ d. 6d.; 4½ d. short. Higher prices are being offered for forward delivery. 3900 quarters sold, October-November shipment, U. K. for orders, at 10½ d. The import of wheat into the United Kingdom during the four weeks of the season has been 5,187,913 cwt., against 4,578,680 in the corresponding period last year; and of flour, 1,883,186 cwt., against 1,463,686. The American visible supply of wheat has decreased 367,000 bushels on the week, and is now 31,011,175 bushels, against 30,162,908 bushels last year.

Tallow.—There was a good demand at the auctions of 21st instant; 1256 casks of Australian offered, and 1069 casks sold. Fine qualities of beef and mutton remained unchanged in price, but all other qualities sold at late rates to 6d. per cwt. advance. At to-day's auctions 1541 casks of Australian were offered, and 1044 casks sold. There was a good demand. Mutton, 6d. to 8d.; fine beef, 3d.; and lower assortments, 1d. per cwt. dearer; fine mutton, 2½d. 6d. to 2½d. 6d.; good, 2½d. to 2½d.; common, 2¼d. 6d. to 2½d. 6d.; low and inferior, 2½d. to 2½d.; fine beef, 2½d. 6d.; good, 2½d. to 2½d.; common, 2¼d. to 2½d.; and low and inferior, 2½d. to 2½d.

Sheepskins.—At the sales held 20th and 21st instant 2800 bales of Australians and 2650 bales of Capes were offered. There was a good attendance of buyers, and excellent competition. All the skins offered were sold at 3d. to 4d. per lb. in advance. Prices realized were:—Washed crooked long-wool, 12d.; short-wools, 8d. to 9d.; 4½d. to 5d. 6d.; 4d. to 6d.; washed wools, 5d. to 5d.; short-wools, 4d. to 5d.; crooked long-wool, 6d. to 7d.; long-wool, 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; lamb, 5d. to 6d.; short pelts, 3d. to 4d. per lb.

The following is a return of the principal articles of export for the period from the 1st January to 31st October, 1888:

	Buyer. Seller.	Buyer. Seller.
Mtch.	Wool. Skins. Hides. Hides. Wool. New. Ingots. Copper. Lead. Prev. Month.	Ditto. Prefab. 12. Ditto. New. Iron. Tin. Copper. Lead. Prev. Month.
Jan.	57,472 676 4,167 2,790 26,787 39,406 225 5,800	29,496 30 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
Feb.	51,881 676 4,167 2,790 26,787 39,406 225 5,800	29,496 30 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
March	57,182 676 4,167 2,790 26,787 39,406 225 5,800	29,496 30 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
April	4,104 340 2,347 3,611 13,264 37,381 110 10,300	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
May	1,707 2,008 2,347 3,611 13,264 37,381 110 10,300	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
June	2,707 3,058 4,917 5,538 13,264 37,381 110 10,300	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
July	6,133 2,008 4,917 5,538 13,264 37,381 110 10,300	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
Aug.	25,607 861 5,099 1,588 13,264 37,381 110 10,300	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
Sept.	76,140 1,077 18,220 3,811 19,518 36,067 266 5,287	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
Total	200,074 6,132 32,838 35,917 16,235 316,826 6,132 73,381	29,496 30 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
1887	171,182 5,290 36,067 21,120 21,225 316,826 6,132 73,381	29,496 30 12 12 12 12 12 12 12

The quantity of shade exported was 5222 tons, as against 1968 tons in 1887.

## PRODUCE MARKET—WEDNESDAY.

This morning Darling Harbour auction sales were moderately affected by the trade. But limited consignments of foreign were offered, and the result was a general fall in prices, making in all 14 trucks. Buyers operated for all kinds, especially eastern ones. Prices were firm. A better demand for produce, chiefly from the Hunter River and Southern districts, was quiet. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

Wool—Moderate stock. Business was more animated than of late. 6d. to 8d. per lb.; 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bacon—Best bacon, in bundles, 7d. to 7d. per cwt.; other kinds, 6d.; 5d. to 6d.; short, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 7d.; short, 4d. to 5d.

Meat—Comparatively small stocks. Best qualities of green beans hay were offered, otherwise smaller pieces were maintained. The following were the results:

## BANQUET TO THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

On Tuesday evening the 25th September, a complimentary and farewell banquet to the Australian cricketers was given by Mr. F. H. Dancer, president of the New South Wales Cricket Association, at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington.

A large company had been invited to meet the members of the Australian eleven, among the guests being Lord Harris, Admiral Sir G. Tryon, General Freemantle, and General Battersby. Apologies for absence were received from the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Buccleuch, Viscount Oxenbridge, Sir George Samuel, Hon. W. Young, Messrs. W. G. and E. M. Grace, P. Lucas, A. G. Steele, A. N. Hornby, J. Shuter, and R. H. Spofforth. Among the New South Wales guests present were Mr. Justice Faure, Mr. Edward Fetherston, John Young, Septimus A. Stephen, and J. B. Watt, the greater number of the company (numbering in all some 300), being either colonists or persons whose names are closely associated with cricketing masters in the old country.

The CHIEF MAN proposed the toast of "The Queen," and "The Prince and Princess of Wales."

Mr. Hornby proposed the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." He referred in eulogistic terms to the patriotic spirit which animated the people of Australia, and to the great achievements which made our armament one of those of any nation in the world.

He could not but think that this splendid display of skill and sacrifice to country was the outgrowth of a spirit of manly emulation and endurance which was fostered upon the fields of our national game of cricket (Cheers).

It was a salient feature of the games of Wellington that the Army and Navy claimed those which established its great victories in the cricket fields of Australia, Hawke, and other great Public schools.

He coupled the toast with the names of General Freemantle, Admiral Tryon for the Navy, and Colonel Blunt for the Army.

Colonel Blunt, who was rising was received with pro-

found respect, it was said to himself and those he represented.

He was a son of the people, through whom

it is believed that it is his birthright to be a member of the law of self-government; and that it is the true outcome of the facts admitted concerning the lighter traffic, which in its operation, so affects the lives,

the welfare, the development of the community as to render it an anachronism to place its control in the hands of a privileged and irresponsible class.

In the list of stations, the column headed W. F. gives the state of the weather at 8 a.m., b standing for blue sky, c, cloudy, d, overcast, e, a shower, f, rain, g, snow, h, thunder, i, thundershower, j, falling shower, k, rain, l, snow, m, drizzling rain, n, drizzling snow, o, drizzling sleet, p, sleet, q, snow, r, sleet, s, snow, t, heavy snow, u, blizzard, v, blizzard, w, blizzard, x, blizzard, y, blizzard, z, blizzard.

The next column, M. gives the maximum temperature for previous 24 hours.

At each station the wind symbol points to the direction in which the wind is blowing, in fact as near as possible with the aid of a circle with half a circle in the middle, the number of miles the wind is moving per hour.

Next, a symbol showing the state of the sea; and lastly figures denoting the shade temperature at 8 a.m.

The barometer curve shows the mean pressure of the atmosphere at 8 a.m. for the last 24 hours.

The thermometer curve enables us to get the daily range of temperature, and the mean temperature.

The rainfall on Sundays and holidays, when the man is not published, is in all cases included in the quantities shown by the next following map.

SYNOPSIS.

Western Australia.—Scattered clouds in south; clear in N. W.

South Australia.—Generally fine and warm, with scattered clouds.

Victoria and Straits.—Fine, isolated, scattered clouds and equally so.

Queensland.—Fine, with light S. W. wind at Hobart.

New South Wales.—Scattered clouds on the east; fine and clear inland.

Victoria.—Fine over central and west parts; unsettled and gloomy in east.

Central and Northern Australia.—Fine, with light S.E. winds.

The Zeeland.—Fine, with fresh N. W. to S. W. winds.

Forrest.—New South Wales.—Generally fine and warm; several wind islands, inclining to northerly; on the coast easterly winds, C. R. B. 10-12 m.p.h.; 10-12 m.p.h. in the interior; to northward, 10-12 m.p.h.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Young.—Fine, with partially cloudy and warm weather generally;

over the Bight unsettled and probably thunder; light E. to N.E. winds chiefly.—T. C. Todd.

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF MAP.

In the list of stations, the column headed W. F. gives the state of the weather at 8 a.m., b standing for blue sky, c, cloudy, d, overcast, e, a shower, f, rain, g, snow, h, thunder, i, thundershower, j, falling shower, k, rain, l, snow, m, drizzling rain, n, drizzling snow, o, drizzling sleet, p, sleet, q, snow, r, sleet, s, snow, t, heavy snow, u, blizzard, v, blizzard, w, blizzard, x, blizzard, y, blizzard, z, blizzard.

The next column, M. gives the maximum temperature for previous 24 hours.

At each station the wind symbol points to the direction in which the wind is blowing, in fact as near as possible with the aid of a circle with half a circle in the middle, the number of miles the wind is moving per hour.

Next, a symbol showing the state of the sea; and lastly figures denoting the shade temperature at 8 a.m.

The barometer curve shows the mean pressure of the atmosphere at 8 a.m. for the last 24 hours.

The thermometer curve enables us to get the daily range of temperature, and the mean temperature.

The rainfall on Sundays and holidays, when the man is not published, is in all cases included in the quantities shown by the next following map.

Rainfall on Sundays and holidays, when the man is not published, is in all cases included in the quantities shown by the next following map.

SYNOPSIS.

Western Australia.—Scattered clouds in south; clear in N. W.

South Australia.—Generally fine and warm, with scattered clouds.

Victoria and Straits.—Fine, isolated, scattered clouds and equally so.

Queensland.—Fine, with light S. W. wind at Hobart.

New South Wales.—Scattered clouds on the east; fine and clear inland.

Victoria.—Fine over central and west parts; unsettled and gloomy in east.

Central and Northern Australia.—Fine, with light S.E. winds.

The Zeeland.—Fine, with fresh N. W. to S. W. winds.

Forrest.—New South Wales.—Generally fine and warm; several wind islands, inclining to northerly; on the coast easterly winds, C. R. B. 10-12 m.p.h.; 10-12 m.p.h.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Young.—Fine, with partially cloudy and warm weather generally;

over the Bight unsettled and probably thunder; light E. to N.E. winds chiefly.—T. C. Todd.

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF MAP.

In the list of stations, the column headed W. F. gives the state of the weather at 8 a.m., b standing for blue sky, c, cloudy, d, overcast, e, a shower, f, rain, g, snow, h, thunder, i, thundershower, j, falling shower, k, rain, l, snow, m, drizzling rain, n, drizzling snow, o, drizzling sleet, p, sleet, q, snow, r, sleet, s, snow, t, heavy snow, u, blizzard, v, blizzard, w, blizzard, x, blizzard, y, blizzard, z, blizzard.

The next column, M. gives the maximum temperature for previous 24 hours.

At each station the wind symbol points to the direction in which the wind is blowing, in fact as near as possible with the aid of a circle with half a circle in the middle, the number of miles the wind is moving per hour.

Next, a symbol showing the state of the sea; and lastly figures denoting the shade temperature at 8 a.m.

The barometer curve shows the mean pressure of the atmosphere at 8 a.m. for the last 24 hours.

The thermometer curve enables us to get the daily range of temperature, and the mean temperature.

The rainfall on Sundays and holidays, when the man is not published, is in all cases included in the quantities shown by the next following map.

Rainfall on Sundays and holidays, when the man is not published, is in all cases included in the quantities shown by the next following map.

SYNOPSIS.

Western Australia.—Scattered clouds in south; clear in N. W.

South Australia.—Generally fine and warm, with scattered clouds.

Victoria and Straits.—Fine, isolated, scattered clouds and equally so.

Queensland.—Fine, with light S. W. wind at Hobart.

New South Wales.—Scattered clouds on the east; fine and clear inland.

Victoria.—Fine over central and west parts; unsettled and gloomy in east.

Central and Northern Australia.—Fine, with light S.E. winds.

The Zeeland.—Fine, with fresh N. W. to S. W. winds.

Forrest.—New South Wales.—Generally fine and warm; several wind islands, inclining to northerly; on the coast easterly winds, C. R. B. 10-12 m.p.h.; 10-12 m.p.h.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Young.—Fine, with partially cloudy and warm weather generally;

over the Bight unsettled and probably thunder; light E. to N.E. winds chiefly.—T. C. Todd.

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF MAP.

In the list of stations, the column headed W. F. gives the state of the weather at 8 a.m., b standing for blue sky, c, cloudy, d, overcast, e, a shower, f, rain, g, snow, h, thunder, i, thundershower, j, falling shower, k, rain, l, snow, m, drizzling rain, n, drizzling snow, o, drizzling sleet, p, sleet, q, snow, r, sleet, s, snow, t, heavy snow, u, blizzard, v, blizzard, w, blizzard, x, blizzard, y, blizzard, z, blizzard.

The next column, M. gives the maximum temperature for previous 24 hours.

At each station the wind symbol points to the direction in which the wind is blowing, in fact as near as possible with the aid of a circle with half a circle in the middle, the number of miles the wind is moving per hour.

Next, a symbol showing the state of the sea; and lastly figures denoting the shade temperature at 8 a.m.

The barometer curve shows the mean pressure of the atmosphere at 8 a.m. for the last 24 hours.

The thermometer curve enables us to get the daily range of temperature, and the mean temperature.

The rainfall on Sundays and holidays, when the man is not published, is in all cases included in the quantities shown by the next following map.

Rainfall on Sundays and holidays, when the man is not published, is in all cases included in the quantities shown by the next following map.

SYNOPSIS.

Western Australia.—Scattered clouds in south; clear in N. W.

South Australia.—Generally fine and warm, with scattered clouds.

Victoria and Straits.—Fine, isolated, scattered clouds and equally so.

Queensland.—Fine, with light S. W. wind at Hobart.

New South Wales.—Scattered clouds on the east; fine and clear inland.

Victoria.—Fine over central and west parts; unsettled and gloomy in east.

Central and Northern Australia.—Fine, with light S.E. winds.

The Zeeland.—Fine, with fresh N. W. to S. W. winds.

Forrest.—New South Wales.—Generally fine and warm; several wind islands, inclining to northerly; on the coast easterly winds, C. R. B. 10-12 m.p.h.; 10-12 m.p.h.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.

Young.—Fine, with partially cloudy and warm weather generally;

over the Bight unsettled and probably thunder; light E. to N.E. winds chiefly.—T. C. Todd.

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF MAP.

In the list of stations, the column headed W. F. gives the state of the weather at 8 a.m., b standing for blue sky, c, cloudy, d, overcast, e, a shower, f, rain, g, snow, h, thunder, i, thundershower, j, falling shower, k, rain, l, snow, m, drizzling rain, n, drizzling snow, o, drizzling sleet, p, sleet, q, snow, r, sleet, s, snow, t, heavy snow, u, blizzard, v, blizzard, w, blizzard, x, blizzard, y, blizzard, z, blizzard.

The next column, M. gives the maximum temperature for previous 24 hours.

At each station the wind symbol points to the direction in which the wind is blowing, in fact as near as possible with the aid of a circle with half a circle in the middle, the number of miles the wind is moving per hour.

Next, a symbol showing the state of the sea; and lastly figures denoting the shade temperature at 8 a.m.

The barometer curve shows the mean pressure of the atmosphere at 8 a.m. for the last 24 hours.

The thermometer curve enables us to get the daily range of temperature, and the mean temperature.

The rainfall on Sundays and holidays, when the man is not published, is in all cases included in the quantities shown by the next following map.

Rainfall on Sundays and holidays, when the man is not published, is in all cases included in the quantities shown by the next following map.

SYNOPSIS.

Western Australia.—Scattered clouds in south; clear in N. W.

South Australia.—Generally fine and warm, with scattered clouds.

Victoria and Straits.—Fine, isolated, scattered clouds and equally so.

Queensland.—Fine, with light S. W. wind at Hobart.

New South Wales.—Scattered clouds on the east; fine and clear inland.

Victoria.—Fine over central and west parts; unsettled and gloomy in east.

Central and Northern Australia.—Fine, with light S.E. winds.

The Zeeland.—Fine, with fresh N. W. to S. W. winds.

Forrest.—New South Wales.—Generally fine and warm; several wind islands, inclining to northerly; on the coast easterly winds, C. R. B. 10-12 m.p.h.; 10-12 m.p.h.

Warrnambool.—Fine, with light S. E. winds.





